

POGONATUM CAPILLARE ON MT. GREYLOCK. — In the February number of RHODORA the article by A. LeRoy Andrews giving a list of the bryophytes of the Mt. Greylock region caught my attention as I once spent a summer in that vicinity and collected on the mountain. I can add *Pogonatum capillare* Brid. to the list. A specimen, determined by Mrs. E. G. Britton and the collector, has been sent to the Herbarium of Harvard University. — ANNIE MORRILL SMITH, Brooklyn, New York.

---

THE CLIMBING FERN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. — Some years ago fronds of *Lygodium palmatum* were brought me by friends from Winchester, New Hampshire. In September last I visited Winchester with some others who wished to see the plant growing. As we entered the village we stopped at the first house and inquired if *Lygodium palmatum* was to be found in Winchester; and we were immediately directed to a meadow beside a small stream where on a certain knoll we should find it. There were many knolls all with similar vegetation, but on only one was *Lygodium* found. There it grew luxuriantly over an area ten by fifteen feet, twining over small trees and shrubs and an abundance of *Osmunda regalis*. It was extremely difficult to obtain any of the roots, as they were intertwined with those of the other plants, especially the *Osmunda*. — MRS. R. E. METCALF, Hinsdale, New Hampshire.

---

A CUT-LEAVED CHERRY BIRCH. — The tendency in the birches to produce "cut" leaves is often shown in the cultivated form of the White Birch (*Betula pendula*, var. *dalecarlica*), but such leaves are very rarely seen in the native trees of New England. In August last, however, the writer found a small tree of *Betula lenta* exhibiting this tendency. Since such a form was unknown at the Arnold Arboretum and at the Gray Herbarium, a description of the specimen may be of interest to the readers of RHODORA.

The tree in question was about 12 feet tall, and grew at an altitude of 1200 feet, near the town of New Boston, New Hampshire. The outline was very symmetrical, although touching leaves with its neighbors, and the general aspect, including the color, marking and even odor of the bark, was that of the Cherry Birch (*Betula lenta*.) The important variation, however, was shown in the leaves, which